Business Notices.

STRARS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in PILES RIBEONS DRESS GOODS LINERS, EMBROIDERIES, LACIS MANTILLAS, HORIERY, MILLINERY GOODS, &c. Merchants from ex-

a are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

SYKARKS, HUTCHINGON & Co.

Box 12 and 14 Warren-st., four doors below Broadway.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSTERY, GENTLEMEN'S SUBMISSING GOODS
An extensive and superior variety of the soove goods at low prices,
will be found at

VIII to found at

Union Adams's

Hosiery and Under Garment Mennfactor,
No. 501 Broadway.

Oppposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Gurdon.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.-Would the reader Interests to pount obtain a chapeau of the most commanding elegance and appression. We answer to Knox's, No jost fattered, ounder the Prescott House, in Broadway, His spring sayle is acknowledged by all bucks about fown as the most taking and faitbookles. It captivates all on the delicate fields and proportions which is presents, and none who value their good looks should full to adorn their heads with one of them.

ESPENSCHEID'S SPRING STYLE -The artistic man-

The Spring styles of Daguerreinn Hats of RAPPERTY
LESK ste but the filing light sky and granful. No man of taste,
or who applies to be thought well dround is over found with sat one
of them; and then the likeness without charge. "Nofined"
No 57 Chatham and corner Pearlet.

WEST-END EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—Spring and Summer styles of gents' and hoos! Hats and Caps of the most besut-ful and recherche patterns. About the largest associament of children's Caps that can be funcion the city. The laddes are particularly levited to examine out superheaves of Straw Goods.

W KELLOON, No. 124 Capal-et.

J W KELLOGS, No. 128 Capal-st.

"The Hatters" of New York are very conspicuous
since the Bucedway Hatter was elected Street Sweeper." Farzsan, the Fullon at Hatter is desirons of the function that has been attached to others of the craft, will this day make a clean sweep of all
the old hats and replace them with his beautiful spring style. Give
him a call at No 20 Fulron at

RECEIVED PER FRANKLIN-Our spring stock of "Jouving" best Kid Gloves, a so a large assortment or gentlament's Underskirts, Drawers, and Half Hose, in size Line throad, gauge mesino, and cotton Lrany & Co. Hatters Astor House, Broadway.

BEERE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 DWAY .- Spring and summer fashion for Gentlemen's Hats and SPRING SHAWLS, SPRING SHAWLS.—Crape Cash-mere Breche and Thirst Shaws of the newest patterns just re-ceived and for sale at very reduced prices, by LELDBEATER & LEE, No. 247 Breadway, corner Lectured.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSHERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their beames location lies No did Fearlet, to No did Brandery tone deer below Grander! They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, confusing of Music, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain.

CARPETINGS

Exallsh and American Floor Ou Cloth, and all other goods per storing to the trade

SPRING RIBBONS-Just received from Auction, a THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WILL

be prepared on and after the lat March. 185s, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, and Transportation and Navigation risks.

Assets \$500,600, in notes in advance of primitims.

Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

John L Aspinerall,
John Anchinetos,
James Brown,
N D. Carties,
Prancis Cottenes,
Eugene Dutth,
Eugene Dutth,
Enger English,
Frederick, Francis
Life in Francis,
Life in the Content of the Cottenes,
Frederick, Francis,
Life in the Cottenes,
John S. Kitching,
G. Henry Koop
George E. Kunkerds,

Cachange
TRESTERS
Charles Lamson
Alex M Lawrence,
Arthor Lawry
Mortimer Livingson
W A Platenius
Frederix W Read,
P A H Reusuid,
Thomas Rigner,
C H Sand
Edward F Sanderson,
F & Shumacher,
W Shumacher,

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary, New-York, Feb 27, 1254

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.-We will offer this morning 1000 dez. Laules' best Rid Groves at 4 per pair. LEAD-BEATER & LEE. No 347 Broadway corner Leonard at. W. & C. T. ROWE'S CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WARE-

BOUSE, NO 279 HUDSON ST. NEAR CANAL. UNDER THE UNION HIS-TLE — A large amortiment of sow and benefited atyles Volvet, Tapor-try, Brussels, Three-pry, Ingrata and lower priced Carrests, Oil-Glothe Rups, Window Shador, &c. Moderate expenses caable us to sell at the lowest prices. Mesers. WRIGHT & BAILEY would announce to the

ledies that they have just received their invoice of all the fashiona-ble spring styles of Carpellag. Those about buying are respondedly requested to give them an early call and examine the beautiful Medalton, Mosaic True-ply, Ingrain and Brussele, at their carpet Emporium, 332 Bowery. AUBUSSON CARPETS! AUBUSSON CARPETS!! LOOK AT THEM!!!-A splendid, new and beautiful Carpet insentitions of the most claborate French and English drawlegs, warranted fast colors, which makes them a most desirable Carpet. Only 7, 8/, 9/ per yard.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Sowery.

9) per yard.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 SOWERY,
WINDOW SHADE MANUPACTURERS—LACE CURTAINS CORNICES, &c.—KELTY & PERGUSON are the most extomave Window Shade manufacturers in the States, and they
have at their warerours. Noz. 20% Strondway and 56 Readest,
an immediate stock, which they are offering at a very small advance
on the cred of manufacturing. Also, a large stock of Lease Curtains,
Gui Cornices, Beneath, &c. selling off at auction prices.
All kinds of Shades made to order. A choice lot of gold border
Shedes on hand for city trade cheap.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, offers astonbling inducements to buyer of Cerpots Ou-Cloths, &c., vir.
Besulful lagain Cerpots. 34, 5, 6, 7. Figor Oi-Cloths, &c., vir.
5, 6, 10 5/ Tapestry Bross-la B 9, 10/11/1 and English Roya
Vivet Cerpots. 12, 13, 14, 10 16; Mars Rugs. Shados &c., attramendous bargains.

before beignie

5,000 Gold-bordered and Transparent Window Shades
wholesele and tetail et great bargains et W. O Javar's Window
Shade, Paper Benging and Cartain Emperium, Nos. 49 and 49
Pearlet, four doors from Chathames. Also, Lacs. Markin and
Damask Cartains Gill Carniese, Bands, Pina Loop belders Drapers,
Tasseis, Buff and White Liners, Table Oils, both: Competition
debed. Call and examine

SPIENDID CABINET FURNITURE -The undersioned

respectfully inform their noncerous felends and partons that they are still us be from det the electron. So did Pearl st. with a very extrastive assortment of the Furniture, Fosewood and Mahagan, well and fashionably made to which they livite attention. N. B.—Sofabrds with all the modern improvements.

D. & R. L. Howg. \$1,000 REWARD. - CAUTION - SEWING MACHINES. -

All persons using, e-thins or making seeing machines without a Bernse from me are forbilden infringing my patent of Soptember 10, 1866 under the pennities of the law. See a list of my Ricences in machinery column basis; the recent declaton of the United States Court stopping the use of the Singer machines in Masanchusetts, tha facts as to humber No. 2, axis, the Greenough parent, and the #1,000 me and #1,000

The above cantion applies to the "one thread" machine, (so called) It is an infingement of my potent, and will be prosecuted accordingly. Copies of the late decision of the Leited States Court, tarpping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusette, are ready for free clathibation at my office. "The industrians citizens of New-York" will do well to read them; as ALL PERSONS UNING INFRINGES MACHINES AUX LIABLE TO THE LAW. "The Boston completiones," of whom I. M. Singer & Co. have as much to any are those who know and categorial has and justice, and of course are denounced by all Pirates and Outlaws.

Elias Hows, Jr. No 303 Broadway.

Sewing Machines, using a Waxed Thread suitable for beary boot and shoe work, harness making, &c.—Manufacturers of the above kinds of work are talorimed that Singar's Single-Threaded Swaing Machines have been adopted to perform their work in the most perfect manner. There is not and never has been any controversy about the right to use these machines.

I M Singara have been and Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES-PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR The public are particularly invited to read our advertisement in the "Machinery" column inside containing a full necount of the acuts commenced against Einst Howe Jr. The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, theore, Baker & Co. The American Moretic Severing Machine Company, and Taylor & Rogers, dealers in N Hunt's Machines, for infrincing upon our patents.

1 M SINGER & Co. No. 328 Broadway.

STOP THEF is the cry of the culprit to divert the STOP THIEF IS the cry of the Capital to deverte public from his own madecels; which is illustrated in the advertisment that I M Singer has a self pending against as for intringing the five public pending against as for intringing the five public pending against a for intringing the five public pending against a for intringing the five public pending and the five pending and the

Buyers of Carpetings, &c., will find it to their interest to examine the extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic Mannfacture, at the Warehouse of Young & Jayng, No. 432 Pourlest, Dear Madison, Imperters send Businers to Carpets Oil Cloths, &c.

MELODEONS.—An assortment of Melodeons larger

than can be found anywhere else in the city, comprising Goodman & Baldwin's Organ Meledeons with two banes of keys, and S. D. & W. Smith's Moideons. For richness, putily and power of ione these two makes are superior to all others, as they are the only once tuned in the equal temperature to be wholesade or retail at great bargains. Horack Waters, Sole Agent, No. 533 Broadway.

HARMONUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE EXODES, and vary in prior from \$200 to \$273. They have equal power and varity of an Organ costing \$1.500. They are in beautiful rosewood cares, occupy much less room than at Organ, and are very organization and are very organization.

WM HALL& Son, No 270 Bassalway, opposite the Fark. HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE ROOMS,

FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Citaton Hall No. 131 Nassan. st., New-York

MILLINERY GOODS.—We have just received a spien-did assortment of Ribbora, Bennets, Silks, Lawas, French Flowers, Dress and Martilla Trimmings, &c. &c., which we are prepared to sell, either wholesale or retail, as cheap as any other house in the trade.

SPENCE & SON, No. 17 and 27 Dirision-st.

NEW MUSIC.—"Three Bells Polks," by T. J. Cook, dedicated to Capt. Crighton, Scients "Damael Schottlach," by Andrel Scients "Camp Polks," by F. H. Brown Scients. "Camp Polks," by D. Albert, Scients "Be Cheery Boys," St cents. With splendid vignettes. Just published, and selling rapidly. Branch Legisters by mail—possage yald.

Branch & Gordon, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS -T. GILBERT & Co.'s World's Fair first premium Pianca, with or without the Eolius and with the cele-brated fron frames and circular scales. I. Gilbert's Bondoir Pianos, Rallett & Cunsien's Pianos, of the old established firm of Hallett & Co. Herror Water: Pianos, and those of other makers, at whole-sale or retail at factory prices. Second-hand Pianos from #75 to \$150.

J. H. WATSON, Bookseller and Stationer, will remove frem No. 8 Bible House to No. 763 Broadway, fifth door above

Sthet en Monday April 10.

"AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY."—Mussirs,
JOCELYN, DRAFER, WELSH & Co., long and favorably known as
Bank Note Engravers, have associated the missives together in a new
establishment in this city under the above name, for Eugraving and
Printing Bank Notes, Bonds, Coupons, &c.
[Thompson's Bank Note Besorter.

Thompson's Bank Note Reports:

Ladies' Gaiter Boots at 12/ and 14/: Slipper Ties
and Buskins at 6/ and 7/ with Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children
Boots and Shoes, India Rubiers, &c. of all the various styles, excelient in quality, and moderate in price, at J. 3. Mittim a Co.'s
Premium Shoe Store, No 134 Canal-at. A CARD-SPRING CLOTHING .- Now ready an exter

eive exortment of entirely new and well-made Clothing, advants to the season, cut sud trimmed in the best styles, and will be said at the lowest presible prices.

N. B.—All articles surranteed to be exactly as represented.

HOWARD T. HACKETT, Clothing Emperlum, No. 116 Pulton-et.

BRUSH UP YOUR WINDOWS.—Do something to in-requirate the broaty of spring. Mr. John Greason of Mr. 251 Greaselest, he applieded constituent of Window Schucket. Popper Hemphys and Lace and Mastin Carrains. Window Common Gar-tin Bands, Plus Corole. Tassale, Mr. Resides these, he has Floor and Table Oil Cloth of all whith each Patterns. No place in the city contains a more serical and variety described to see, thing which a housekeeper desires, and all would consult their interest by giving him a pell.

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS ATTENS .- Would you the a nice change of Shirtz Collars, &c., for Sunfay! At the MECHANICS SHIRT STORE, No. 2021 Grend et. are kept a superior quality and variety of Gents' Furnishing Goods Call to-night. CHEAP ENOUGH.—One shilling, and going very fast.

nee-ply all lines Collars, 1/ Perfect fitting Shirts, made to lar at short notice, at the celebrated Washington Saint Stone, 251 Grand et. Williamsburgh Walk up Gents, now is jour

SPLENDID NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED .- 500 es new Spring Goods direct from section, are new reads for ex-tion at G M. B-DIRES, No. 323 Grand at, corner of Orchard, ere lacius well find the most complete assortment of Plaid Bro-e, Plain and Staiped Silks, stroche, Cahnente, and Crape Shaze, teen be found in this city. Also the greatest assertment of Le-ters Goods Firsch Gipphum De Saga Poellin, Coaling cree, Plaids Printed Jacondia, Lawra, Cambrica, Found Silks, lating &c. all of which well be sold at the very lowest price. NEW STYLES GAITERS AND SHOES - WATKINS, 114 Felton at, has a superh search and

THEILING AND LIFE-LIKE ROMANCE.-THE SUN-THEILLING AND LIFE-LIKE HOMANCE.—THE SUNnav Council of to-morrow the 5th inst, will consist the first
chapters of an entirely original solendid story, entitled "Rich and
Poor. Or Phases in American Life." without exception one of the
most magnificent pictures of realities as they start shawing the own
er of wealth and yet its impotency to secure happiness; the high
resences of poverty and vet its ability to do good that very was presemed to a reality nublic. In developing the complicated, yet in
the end, clearly cluidisted plot, the clemed anther enter into an
expection of the various classes of society in all their remilications;
has shows great powers of observation and initiance knowledge of the
workings of the human brast; how sometimes
"The kindest how death ever gave.
List's meanting child in a parent's grave."
And how sometimes, the scathed heart goes on still seeming say
smid the tasy world.

mid the heav world

Every one should read this intensely interesting novel. Secure
to opening clayters in to morrow's number Country, which will
too contain

The Great Diel.

Above Johnst Diel.

"Acorn" Fleming of the National Theater Bosion and The Spring Time Bridge.

The Spring of the Thee Management of the Theater Bridge.

Negro Saturnalia, the Veto: The Rivals; the Grateful Negro: Saturnalia, the Veto: The Rivals; the Grateful Negro: The Grateful Negro: The Grateful Negro: The Alms House; Theater I He Grown has be.

Price Jesus for Crown Spring and the House; Theater I Negro: Spring to Grateful Negro: The Spring Spring Negro: Theater Spring of The Alms House; Theater Spring to Grateful Negro: The Spring Spring Negro: Theater Spring Negro

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS AND LIVER COM Later. There is no part of the system so liable to become dis-sect as the diver, that performing as it does, the most im-ourized office in the human natum, by serving as filterer to pa-sify the blood, or giving the proper separation and secretion to the

View on the water hands and the second of the presence of the control of the cont

PILLS which must be taken to such and by this discharge at the more a brisk operation upon the bowels and by this discharge at the more bid humors from the system.

HOBEN SACK'S LIVER PILLS.

From the manner is which they are compounded render them the best family medicine ever offered to the consideration of the public; in fact their intribule virtues are so well superciated by those who have used them, that they are pronounced superior to all other pills have used them, that they are pronounced superior to all other pills invented, in curbys all disease arriving from a morbid condition of the liver and stamach, impurity of the blood, &c. So if year suffer and wish to regain work health purchase ONE BOX OF THE ONLY OF NUINE LIVER PILLS.

Read the following orthografe.

Withmington, Del, June 1, 1850.

Mr. J. N. Hohensack: You will please send no one gross of your Liver Fills. I have sold the three decay you follow no agency: they have performed the most astometry at left with my on agency: they have performed the most astometry stated are not as one who had been alting for the last five years and after trying all the most able physicians, thought there was and after trying all the most able physicians thought there was told her if they day longer. I have her two house of your Fills, and told her if they did her no good she should not pay for them; in two codes, and before taking the two bours has begin to improve it is now about its weeks after about on the plant of the provents of the sold and the same about as weeks after about only the plant of the plant o

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEPRATED GERMAN BITTERS. DR. HOGFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.
Will effectually our Liver Compisions. No. 120 Arch et Reliafoliphia.
Will effectually our Liver Compisions. Demenda, Jaundies,
Will effectually our Liver Compisions. Demenda, Jaundies,
White Compisions of the Kidneys, and all dissaces arising from a disordered Liver or Steinmehr such as Constitutions. Invested Files. Fullness of Blood for Steinmehr and Mediant
in the Stomech. Some Freydom, Stating of Food Fellows and Weight
in the Stomech, Switching of the Charles of Food Fellows and Defficient
best bloom. Switching of the Charles of Steinmehr Scassloss when in a tring specifion. But Charles of Steinmehr Scassbore the Stalt. Fever and Dull Fain in the Head, Deficiency of
Perspiration Yellowers of the Skin and Eves. Pain in the Island,
hast Limbe &c. Folden & Burker of Head, Deficiency of
Constant Insulating and Evel, and great Depression of Scients
For sac in New York by A. & D. Sansa, No. 101 Fulvanet.
For sac in Median at and Conditions everywhere.

An Elegant Voite — Some people have fine, musi-

An Elegant Voice!—Some people have fine, musivoices naturally but you can easily cultivate a fine voice. Try pan's Pelmonte Wafes; they will cure a sore throat, hoa sence, gan cold, for in a short time 25 cants show For sale by Coxxess & Co, No. 81 Barelay st, General Azents for New-York vicinity.

It is the light and gentle dropping of the dews of

KOSSUTH! KOSCIUSKO! CORNWALLIS!-Greatmen In the pages of history; they have been useful in the world, may their shadows new r be less; but allow not as as Redding's Rosett Salve has done much is doing much to becent makind, for in cases of corne cuts sorns brusses, salt the un, and could it has no equal, and costs but 22 cents a box. Sold by C. H. RING. No. 192 B. soldway; A. R. & D. Sayns, Wholesale Agents; C. V. CLICKENER & Co. REDDING & Co. Boston, Proprietors

Hatrs red as fire or gray as asies.

Do n't imreove withers nor mastaches:
But Christappor Byte Will tera them
To brown or black, and will not bare them.
Sold and applied in private rooms, at No. 6 Astor

WHOLESALE BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE,

WROLESALE BOOK AND STATIONERY HOUSE,
On the Cash Plan,
On the Cash Plan,
oppesite the Aster Homes, New York, offer an extensive and complete
Stock or Books and Ptationselv, for Cash only.
The amount of Goods in our line purchased by Country Merchants in secally quite small compared with their Dre Goods, Hardwaie, and other biller and this very circumstance absolutely compels Jobbers in the Book business, who soil on time, to get larger
profits in order to make up for the lesses and extra expension necessarily involved in a credit business of small amounts. We have
adopted in our business the plan of Small Profits, Luvarying Prices,
and Terms abbases Cash and Invite Country Merchants to call on us
and judge for the mackets, if the saving they can make in buying for
Cash is worth while.

ash is worth while.

Being correlves the sole publishers of a number of the leading and not extrasively selling School Beaks in the country as well as rocks in other departments our facilities are unsurpassed.

Our location is very centred and easily found. Standon, the Astoriums steps, and look across the corner of the Park, and war cannot void seeking our signs. Remember the name is Mason Sucrement.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for April 8. THE NEW-YORK WERKLY TRIBUNE for this week

contains the following:

1.EUTORIALS: Intervention verses Non-Intervention; National Antegorisms: Money-Making; Seviere and Ancient Slavery; An Ideal for the Conspirators, Fests from History; Turkey and the Turks; Temperance and the Governor; A Lesson for Gov Seymour; Connecticut; Uncontested

II. BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS: Voyage up the Coast of Caina.

111. THE STATE OF EUROPE; Letters from Our Own Correspondents, A. P. C. and Karl Mara; The Documents on

respondents, A. P. C. and Karl Mark: The Documents on the Partition of Turkey. IV. THE TEMPERANCE BILL: The Governor's Veto Mes-

v. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and most conspicaces form the most important events that have occurred in the United States, Maxico, and Europe.

VI. FOLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Connection: Massebussetts; Indistra; Tourcoses Special Congressional Election. setts; Indison; Tenesses Special Congress on the SILL TO MAKE SIX NEW STEAM FRIGATES.

VIII. THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS. CUTTING IX..ASIATIC TURKEY: Letter from Our Correspondent, H. L. X..SIR CHARLES NAPIER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

XI. LORD RAGLAN
XII. MEMORY OF SIR THOMAS N TALFORD.
XIII. THE CLLTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN.
XIV. TRANSPLANTING THEFS.
XV. THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS"
XVI. LIQUOR-SELLING AND LIQUOR-SELLERS.
XVIII. THE POPULATION OF CHINA
XVIII. NEW FUBLICATIONS: The Lamplighter.
XX. POETRY: A COUNTY HOME.
XX. TELEGRAPH: The Lates News by Telegraph.

XX. TELEGRAPH: The Latest News by Telegraph.

XXI. MARRIAGES and DEATHS

XXII. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock,
Grain, Provision and Cattle Markets. Very fully and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the desk in the
Counting Room this morning. Price, 6j cents.

Suscription—One copy for the year, \$24 three topies, \$5;

ve copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12.50; twenty copies, (to one ad-

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press Hogle copies, in wrappers, rendy for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The steamship Franklin cells from this port for Havre via Cowes To Day at 12 M.

PERSONAL -- Mrs. HARRIST BEECHES STOWE and daugh ter, and Miss CATHARINE BERCHER, are now at Dr. Munde's Water Cure, in Northampton, Mass.

The Horchissons have been giving concerts at Pitts borch during the past week.

Mrs. E. L. Rose is making quite "a sensation" at Balti

more Referring to her second lecture, The Bultimore Patriot says: "Whatever may be thought of the cause she advocates, it must be admitted that the fair lecturer is a lady of erudition and genius, and invests her lectures with s high degree of interest. We therefore think that an hour spent in listening to her might be spent more unprofitably.

Henry Ward Beecher has gone to Washington to assist at the instal ation of the Rev. Alexander Duncansson over the new Congregational Church in that City. A hundred clergymen from all parts of the country have been invited to be present. Mr. Beecher will probably preach several times during his stay in Washington.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Whatever

e notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whetever is intended for insertion must be authenticated in the name and address of the writers not necessarily for publication, but as a suresty of his good faith.

e cannot undertake to return rejected Communication of CUP Figures. See Perfects in sending as resultances frequently could to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently mention the name of the Post-Office and South Curvacularies withing to have the direction of The Takenya changed, must state the old address as well as the new.

The price for advertising in the WEERLY TRISUNE will bereafter

The price for sovernment in be Firry Cents a line, each insertion. The circulation of the Weskly alone has now reached the unpresedented number of 163 650 copies

Ground E. Laraye, No. 261 Westminstered. Providence for the sale of The Tunnune. Advertisments for The Tribune of Moniny ought to be sent in fore 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

In the Senate, vesterday, no business of public interest was transacted, the day being devoted to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. After the passage of thirty-six Senate and twelve House bills the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives the San Francisco Mail bill was again debated during the morning hour, but was not disposed of. The Committee on the Judicinry reported a bill relating to the felonious burning of the steamboat Martha Washington on the Lower Mississippi, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A message was received from the President, stating that he had signed the bill authorizing the construction of six first-class steam frigstes. The House then went into Committee on the General Appropriation bill. Mr. CARUTHERS of Missouri having the floor, addressed the Committee in favor of the Nebraska bill; Mr. WASHEURN of Maine followed, and speke in opposition of the bill. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

A NEW ERA IN NAVIGATION.

We have already noticed the project of building a n onster steamer, in regard to which occasional brief paragraphs have appeared in the English journals from time to time during the past year ; and we now learn that the scheme is in process of actual execution. The constructors are Messrs. Russell Scott & Co. : Mr. BRUNEL, the eminent engineer who built the Tnames tunnel, is the designer ; and the Eastern Steam Navigation Company are to own the ship, which is intended to run from England to Calcutta. It is to be built on a principle similar to that of the Britannia bridge, with double sides-in fact, one ship inclosed in another-with the space between them partitioned into air-tight cells. The frame will be stiffened internally by two bulkbends running the entire length of the hull, and dividing the vessel lengthwise into three compartments. Twelve similar water-tight partitions will cut her erosswise, adding to her strength as well as safety, for a leak would thus only affect the compariment in which it occurred, which might be fieled with water without seriously diminishing the buoyancy of the

The keel is to be 680 feet in length, beam 83 feet, tuns. There is to be stowage for 10,000 tuns of coalenough for about forty days' stemming without stoppage-and 5,000 tuns of cargo. The motive power is to be composed of sails, paddle-wheels and a screw. The engines are to be of 2,800 horse-power in the aggregate, weighing about 3,000 tune, leaving 2 000 tuns for passengers, stores and other matters. To form an approximate idea of the performance of this ship, let us compare it to a known standard. The dimensions of the Collins steamers are: Length, 277 feet; beam 45 feet, depth of hold, 32 feet; power, (calculated by the English method.) 800 horses. The draft, when loaded, is 20 feet, and the area of the immersed section 779 rquare feet. This gives 1.16-100 horse power for each square foot of immersed section. For the new ship we will suppose a draft of 35 feet. The immersed sec tion will then be 2,400 square feet, and each square foot will be impelled by 1.16 100 horse-power. The consequence is, that if the model of the new vessel be no better than that of the Collins steamers, she will have in smooth water exactly the same velocity. In a rough sea the large ship will of course have the alvantage, and this perhaps to a much greater extent than will generally be imagined.

Common experience is, however, instructive on this head. We all know that there are days in winter when owing to the violence of the waves and wind, a row-boat on the East River might be an hour in cross ing, despite the most animated exertions of the oarsmen. In the same boisterous weather, one of the large ferry beats will cross in five minutes, with scarcely any motion from the sea, for the reason that its length is such as to extend at once over several waves, whose effect upon the vessel is to counteract each o her, leaving her still, when a small boat is tossed about without mercy, and greatly delayed and endangered. It is certainly posssible to build a vessel of such dimensions that it will bear to the waves of the Atlantic the same relation which the ferry-boat bears to those of New-York harbor. When these dimensions are reached, the ocean may be navigated as pleasantly and safely in winter as in summer. Whether the length of 700 feet be sufficient for this purpose, is a question that we may hope to have solved ere long, by the new Brobdigues of Mr. Brunel.

But while in respect of speed there seems to be no other point of superiority in the new steamer, than her bulk, we may find in her enormous stowage an advantage sufficient to justify the risking of the vast amount of capital which she must cost. No other vessel can transport such a quantity of coal, or other lading. In round numbers one horse power consumes a tun of coal in ten days. A Collies steamer crossing the Atlantic in that time, and having a propelling power of 800 horses, requires consequently stowage for 800 tuns of coal, besides the surplus for unexpected emergencies. But the case is quite different with a steamship going to Calcutta, a distance of 12,000 miles instead of 3,000, requiring, at the same speed, for forty days' steaming, four tuns of coal for every horse-power. This, a steamer of ordinary size could not carry. Half the weight would sink such a steamer. but the Levisiban can bear it easily. The force of 2,800 horses would require 11,200 tuns of coal; the new steamer has accommodations for 10,000; and as for the difference, they will either do without it, on account of the superior speed of a large ship, or they can stow on deck a few hundred tuns to be burned at the commencement of the voyage, before the passengers have got over their sea-sickness, if indeed the magnitude of the bull does not dispense with that malady.

We have already stated this vessel is intended to have paddle-wheels and a screw, beside carrying as much sail as a sailing vessel. This arrangement appears highly objectionable. Sails and a screw may help each other, but when paddle-wheels are used, sails to a great extent are worse than useless. A screw in combination with paddle wheels may do something. though the paddle-wheels by setting the water in motion must in some measure impede its action. At any rate, the power thus consumed would be more usefully applied to the paddic-wheels, if tley were proportionately widened. Defeets so obvious cannot have escaped so acute an engineer as Mr. Brunel, and the only reason we can assign for his having admitted them, is the difficulty, the impossibility almost, with our present means, of quilding engines of sufficient magnitude for such a hull. Hence the necessity of dividing the power among seve-

on one paddle-wheel shaft, of applying part of them to a screw. But this is merely cluding the difficulty-and had Mr Drunel beldly applied the resenrees of his great genius to building two engines of 1.401-horse power each, (3 000 horse power in the American way of calculating.) be might at once have overcome practical difficulties that years of ordinary inch-by inch improvement will otherwise be required to vauguish.

AN INCIDENT OF OUR CALLING, On the 24th of April, 1852, there appeared among our Telegraphic dispatches the following:

"From Buenes Ayres-An American Schooner turned Firste. " doston, Friday, April 23, USA. " A letter from Busper Agres, dated 28th February, received her Pirate.

cutaties the following:

"The Brigillan Admiral sent a note to Commodore McKessver, that the American schoolar Drace. Cept Thatcher had gone from home to the Cogst of Foundaia and there ruled a cree from vessels leading some and left for Brazil to capture vessels under a letter-ci-marque. The vessel, however has no such letter, and she will be proceeded against as a price. We better though it they fall into the hands of Admirai G enfell." -Of course, it need not be told that we received

this in regular course from our Telegraphic Agent at Boston-that it was founded on a mercantile letter from Buenos Ayres, as stated above-that a note seas received by Com. McKeever from the Brazilian Admiral as above said-and that Capt. Thatcher of the American schooner Drace had left a South American port under circumstances which created a strong suspicion on the part of the authorities that his intent was piratical. So much was true; but it was not true that Capt. Thatcher had turned pirate or intended to do so. On the contrary, he soon after came to light again, explained the circumstances which had engendered the suspicions of the Brazilian authorities, and in due time came home and sued us (among other Editors) for libel. What could we do ! Had Capt. Thatcher wished a

retraction of our mistaken dispatch and a complete vindication of his character, he had but to ask and we should have very cheerfully have done all that even he could require. But what he was after was money, and he demanded rather more thousands of dollars than we could conveniently pay. It would have been absurd for us to have attempted to placate him by volunteering explanations and assurances that we had never intended to do him my wrong-he knew that as well as we did-knew that we had no previous knowledge of him whatever, and no conceivable motive to harm him -knew how the impression that he had turned pirate had originated, and that, whether he were or were not free from blame in the premises, we certainly were. So we had nothing to do but to meet the issue thus forced upon us as best we might.

But how! To join issue with him was both hezardous and neeless. Had we attempted (technically) to justify our publication the Court would have held us bound to prove the plaintiff a pirate, which we could not and would not do. Had we undertaken to plead the general issue, that issue would have been explained by the Court to imply that we did not print any such disputch as was charged in the plaintiff's declarationand that we did not wish to pretend. What we did wish was to get rid of all technicalities and for nalities and go before an honest, intelligent Jury, saying-Yes, we certainly did publish the dispatch com-" plained of: but we did it without a shadow of malice depth of hold 58 feet. From these figures we estimate | "or ill feeling, in perfect good faith, supposing and the real capacity of the vessel to be at least 20,000 | "having good reason to believe it true, as we are "new ready to show." And we deemed it advisable, to this end, not to join issue with the plaintiff, but to let the case go to a Sheriff's Jucy. This we did, and before that Jury were enabled to present evidence sufficient to convince any honest, rational being that we had intended no wrong to Capt. Thatcher, and had done him none except in giving currency to the inference undoubtingly though mistakenly drawn by the Brazilians from his own conduct, and that we had not been even careless or reckless in giving currency to the report from Buenos Ayres concorning him And yet, in the face of all this, the Jury saw fit to condemn us to pay Capt Thatcher Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars, beside costs. The names of

the Jurymen who rendered this verdict are as follows:

P. E. Holt, flour merchant, No 20) Front at J. B. Wilson, morchant, No 36 William et. E. H. Coses, merchant, No. 71 Merchants' Exchange.

A. H. Wilson, seamen, No. 49 Sheriff-at. Louisi Coortis, merchant. No. 111 Pearl at.

Policie Corris, mermanic, No. 155 Pearl et A. E. Thompson, importer, No. 255 Pearl et A. E. Thompson, imerchant, No. 25 South, or clerk, 107 Greene-st., Geo. Browner, merchant, 117 Front, or exchange, 151 Houston-st. J. 4 Moore tailor, No 61 Willett-at

Titus K. Ader, (not in the Directory.)
J. B. Hüliper, late drugs, No. 45 London terrane.
A. Spencer, public her, No. 12 Ann, or printer, No. 206 Broame, or painter, No. 206 Broame, or painter, No. 206 Broame, or

-Well: we shall try to pay the money thus conveved from our pockets, and we trust the receiver will mend it honorably and usefully as we can proudly say we have earned it. If he does as well in suing all who printed substantially what we did, his fortune is made. If the Jurors are, on reflection, satisfied with their part in the business, so be it. But we cannot agree with The Evening Journal (Albany) that "Here is a practical example of the injustice of the present Law of Libel." That Law has sins enough to answer for, but we really cannot see how it is to blame for this verdict. The Jury might have chosen to strip us of our last shilling; but would that have been the fault of the law! We cannot so regard it. True: we hold that the law ought to shield an Editor, who in good faith publishes current news apparently accurate and if so decidedly important to the community, from the legal or techrical presumption of malice, where it is manifest that no actual malice existed-just as it protects the master in giving (according to his best judgment) the character of his late servant, or the district attorney in drawing up a criminal indictment against a man who may finally prove innecent. It is just as essential to the well-being of society that Editors be protected in giving the earliest tidings as to a vessel supposed and

reported to have turned pirate (though it should afterward prove mistakenly) as that a judge be at liberty to sentence and admonish a convict from the bench, without subjection to a suit for libel in case that convict should afterward prove innocent. We know that we did precisely our duty in printing the news sent us from Boston respecting Capt. Thatcher and his schooner; if the Jury are equally satisfied of the correctness of their action in the premises, we can afford to drop the subject. But we feel confident that if these gentlemen had been severally asked, each in his individual capacity, to say how much setual damage had been inflicted on Capt. Thatcher by the appearance of this dispatch in THE TRIBUNE-that is, how much better he would have stood if we had suppressed this dispatch, at the time of its appearance in all the commercial journals throughout the country-not more than two of them would have laid his damage, from our publication, as high as fifty dollars. It seems to us wrong, then, to charge the Likel Laws, which have quite enough to answer for, with the discredit of this verdiet, which does not really belong to them. If these laws were perfect, it would still be difficult to dispense with common sense or common honesty in jurors.

THE BALTIC SEA.

ald of glgantic murder, means yet untried will be sometimes but seven feet of water. brought to bear, rapid and terrible in their execution, | Cronstadt has the form of an irregular triangle. It and destined to mark an era in paval contests. On is strongly fortified. It has three harbors, lying to

ral ordinary machines, and as these cannot all be placed

Sea. On the charts of Ptolemy of Alexandria, it is laid down as the Sarmatic Ocean, the southern part along the shores of Prussia and Pomerania being called the Vendian Sea or Bay,-from Vendi, a Slavie tribe. The word Baltic comes from Balt or Baltus, one of the chiefs of the Goths, founder of the House of the Balti, who ruled over the Visigoths in the south of Gaul and in Spain. The Baltic, likewise called by the Scandinavians and Germans, the Eastern Sea, begins by the Danish Islands of Seeland and Funen, and is surrounded by Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Prussia and Germany. It reaches beyond 55 porthern latitude: its length is 770 miles, breadth 120 miles, depth as far as the parallel of Memel pot more than fifty fathoms, deepening in its more pertilern parts to 100 or 120 fathoms, and having an area of 125,000 geographical square miles. It opens from the German Sea, between 57° and 59° porth latitude, (between the north coast of Jutland and the south coast of Norway) by a gulf pointing N.E. called the Sieeve or Skager Rack, which extends rather more than 150 miles from the Naze of Norway to the coast of Sweden, and is in average width about 70 miles. It next passes several degrees southin what is called the Cattegat to the SE of which is the Sound of Elsinore, a marrow strait about three miles in breadth, between the coast of Sweden and the Island of Zealand This is the general passage for ships going from the North Sea into the Baltic, and a toll is paid here, by way of courtesy to the crown of Denmark, which in return erects lighthouses and keeps them in proper repair; this toll has been the subject of diplomatic remonstrance. After passing Zealand, the sea spreads widely to the porth-east, and at last branches out into the t vo extensive Guife of Bothnia and Finland; the latter extending two hundred miles almost due east, till within a short distance of Lake Ladega, with a mean breadth of seventy miles. The waves of the Baltie do not swell so high as in the ocean, but they are much more dangerous and harassing to shipping, as they succeed each other with greater rapidity and impetuosity; while its small depth, amounting to an average of fifteen to twenty fathoms, but in many places hardly half so much, the shallowness of the Russian shore, the rugged nature of the Swedish coast, and the sudden and frequent changes of the wind render this sea formidable to pavigators. The southern basin is surrounded by sandy plains and

alightly rising hills of chalk. The eastern coast of Swedent, and the southern of Finland, are belted with granite rocks and numerous reefs. The bottom of the Gulf of Finland is of calcareous rock. Notwithstanding its extent, the Baltic has all the characteristics of a great lake. No sea has, in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water; hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North Sea this is found to be as 194 The great amount of mud and sand carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, and closed the mouths of many of its navigable streams so that the ships which formerly entered these rivers must now be anchored at a considerable distance from them. This gradual upward movement of the sea is rated at several feet in a century, and with sandbanks renders the navigation rather dangerous. Some geologists, however, pretend that the waters are receding slowly, and principally at the northern side, where, on the rocks of Sweden and Finland, have been discovered in the last century inscriptions in the runic character, previously covered with water. The Baltic is far more cold than the North Sea, and the ocean at the same latitude. It has no tides, or rather the effect of the tides is so little felt as not to be observable; but it is subject to changes of level depending on the winds retarding or accelerating the passage of the waters through the Sound and the Belts. These winds rise suddenly and with the utmost violence. During the winter this sea is usually frozen to a greater or less distance along the coast, and in severe winters not only the Sound and the Belts, but a great part of its surface is covered with ice. The Gulf of

Finland thaws generally in April. The Beltic receives its waters from the lakes of Sweden, Finland, from the Duna, Oder, Vistula, Riga, Personic, Niemen and numerous other streams not less than two hundred and fifty in number. In the spring on the melting of the ice and snow, the current is very strong. The affluents are: In the Gulf of Bothnia, the river Parwurs, about 250 miles long; the Muonio, 150 miles; the Luisna, 235 miles; Dal 260 miles; Kemi, 250 miles; and ten or twelve smaller ones amounting together to 150 miles

The length of the Neva is less then 100 miles. About the middle of its course is situated St. Petersrg, and thirty miles down at its mouth the city and the military and commercial harbor of Cronstadt. Between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg the channel has, in some parts, no more than two fathoms of water. The Narowa is a short stream at whose mouth is situated the commercial city of Narva of some historical celebrity for the defeat of Peter by Charles XII. From White Russis comes the Dwins or Duos whose nouth is at Riga, forming a small bay called the Livonian. Its length is 450 miles. The Niemen, a river from Lithuania, is 400 miles long, its mouth at Memel in Prussia. The Vistula in Poland, issues from the Carpathian Mountains, south of Cracow, and is 650 miles; and empties at Dantzie. The Oder comes from Silesia, 550 miles, and empties near Stettin in Pomerania.

Numerous islands are scattered in the Baltic and its gulfs. The principal one, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothpia, is the Island of Ahland, belonging to Russia. Gothland and Ahland, in the sea itself, belong to Swe-

Among the chief harbors which may be occupied during the coming contest, is Kiel, in Holstein, belonging to Denmark. It is safe and commodious, and will probably be chosen as a rallying point for the British fleet. Next comes Stettin, Dantzie, Konigsberg, Memel, and others of smaller note. The principal theater of the war will be the Galf of

Finland, and the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, where the island of Abland is situated. This is strongly fortified, lies opposite to the City of Abo in Finland, and menaces even Stockholm. England will try to seize it. Next comes Sweaburg, guarding the harbor and city of Helsingfors in Finland. It is called the Baltie Gibraltar, and is one of the regular stations of a Russian squadren. Then Cronstadt with its fortress Cronsivet, both defending Petersburg, and the principal object of Sir Charles Napier's expedition. Cronstadt is 50-59 N latitude and 29-49 E. longi-

tude, and is built at the south-east extremity of Cotho-Ostrof, 16 miles from the mouth of the Neva, and 31 miles from Petersburg. It is on an island seven miles long by one mile broad. On an island, too, opposite the citadel is the castle or fortress of Cronsschlote, built by Peter. The harbor has one channel, fortified with a double line of gues. Between this and Cronstadt is 2,000 paces in width, and ample depth for the largest vessels. All vessels going to Petersburg are searched here, and such as are too large for the upper waters of the Neva are unloaded, and their cargoes The Baltic promises to become soon the theater of are placed in smaller craft,-a raft in fact, by which the most destructive naval warfare yet recorded. In they are floated down the Neva over the bar, which has

the Baltic especially they will be a novelty. Ex- the south of the town. The outer or military hirbor cepting the fights of a secondary order, in the times of is entirely fortified by a mole, a rectangle stretching Charles XII and Peter and at the beginning of the out into the sea, and capable of holding, besides present contury during the reion of Alexander, the smaller vessels, thirty-five ships of the line. It is so waves of that sea have not been for conturies ruffled shallow at low water that many of the ships are with battle or dyed with human blood, shed in war. obliged to anchor in the middle harbor, which is prop-This Mediterranean of the North was partially erly intended for the fitting out and rapairing of vasknown to the ancients of remote times, and to the sels. It has a powder-magazine, a manufactory of Phenicians who carried thence costly amber to the pitch tar and so forth. The third west, or innermost, only been able to keep him out by 103-and had to run

South. It was called Mare Scythicum, or the Scythian | harbor, which has apace for six huntred merchant vessels and runs parallel with the middle herbor, at. mits only merchantmen, for which there is besides. an excellent roadstead immediately outside the port defended also by the citadel, constructed on a rock in the middle of the sea of Cronstalt. There is a large canal running into the town, where vessels are repaired. Cronstadt is regularly built, and contain many fine, straight, well-paved streets and several public squares. The houses, excepting Government buildings, are one story, and of wood. The city has three gates. It contains various public institutions, including a navel hospital accommodating twenty five hundred patients. The permanent population is not considerable : during the summer it amounts, Government functionaries, and strangers and sallors, to 40,600. After the Russians, the English are the most numerous. It is very lively in the warm seasons, but the reverse in cold. Peter the Great founded it Such is the place the English fleet must operate

> against, either by cutting off its trade, or measuring balls, shells, bombs and infernal ingenuity generally with. If the war continue in good earnest, it may take precedence of the Danube even for the stirring horrors of which it is the theater. When Mr. Baps asks "What will Russia do with

her raw materials?" Mr. Toots at once replies, Cook 'em." If she does not cook them, England seems in a fair way of doing it for her, judging from the fire fury, death and hell panoplies described as belonging to the expedition of Sir Charles Napier.

ENFORCING THE MAINE LAW.

Many opponents of the Maine Law admit that the suppression of the Liquor Traffic would be a great public blessing, but they insist that it can't be done, and that the attempt, being builled, will cause reaction and a deluge of drunkenness.

Now we have never supposed nor averred that Prohibitory laws would entirely suppress Intemperance any more than they will Gambling, Lewdness, Theft or Murder. We only insist that, as we have fewer lettery-tickets sold here than we had when letteries were licensed, and less gambling than we should have if gaming-houses were licensed, and less lewdness than we should have if places of lewd resort were countenenced by the laws, so Liquor Prohibition must inevitably tend toward Liquor disuse and rejection. Many a man will drink at a licensed bar in a fashionable hotel who would not sneak in at the back door of some law defying, underground den to gratify his not yet imperious appetite for Alcoholic stimulation. Such is the natural probability: now for the fact: A correspondent of The Green Mountain Herald

writes from the frontier wilds of Maine as follows: MAPLE GROVE, Aroostook Co., Me., March 21, 1854.

Maple Grove, Arcostock Co., Me., March 21, 1854.

Mr. Editor: I doubt not that many of your readers are watching with deep interest to learn the success of the Maine Liquor Law in the State where it originated.

I am aware that the newspaper accounts are various and contradictory. This is owing, in part to incorrect statements of scheming politicians, but mainly, I apprehend, to the various degrees of success that have attended the enforcement of the law in different parts of the State. I have watched the movements pertaining to this law until I am willing to venture an opinion concerning its final triumph. That your readers may be able to judge whether my opinion is well grounded, I will state a few facts:

1. The law has not been enforced in every portion of the State.

1. The law has not been enforced in every portion of the State.

2. In many places where it has been enforced the sale of liquor has not been wholly prevented.

3. In other places where the open and unrestricted sale has been stopped, it is now sold in a claudestine manner.

4. In almost every place where the law was enforced a year ago it is now enforced with less opposition.

5. The law is now enforced over at least one third more territory in this State than it was twelve months since.

6. There is much less difficulty in enforcing the law now than formerly.

These facts show the increasing popularity of the Maine Liquor law, and bespeak, in language that cannot be misunderstood, its final triumph.

—To the same purpose, the Boston correspondent

-To the same purpose, the Boston correspondent of The Christian Embassador writes of the Law in "The municipal elections continue to sustain the enfercement of the Liquor law. So far, not a single spring election has proved unfavorable. In this State, the law has been on the statute book two years; the present year we are beginning to use it." Massachusetts as follows:

A STREET DIALOGUE. Regular-I go for letting people do as they choose about Slavery-that's my Democracy. If they want it, let them have it, and if they don't want it, let them do without it. Why isn't that right ?

Independent-You could n't suit me better; only you must carry out the principle to the end. Some favor the [plan of allowing a part to have slaves or not, as they may think best, and compelling the rest to be slaves, whether they like it or lump it. But the true rule is to let every one decide for himself, first, whether he will have slaves if he can get them, and, secondly, whether he shall be a slave, if ing to take him in that capacity. 'Let the People decide for themselves,' is my motto-not one for another, but every man for himself. Why is n't that true Dem-

ocracy ! - Here 'Independent' looked up and saw nothing of 'Regular' but his conttail, horizontally extended,

turning the next street-corner in double-quick time.

CONNECTICUT. The Courant (Hartford) has returns of the vote for

Governor in	every town	tot the state	e, watch st	tut ab ou
follows:				
COUNTIES.	Whig. Ducton.	Temp. Chapman.	F. Sed. Hooker.	Adm.
New Haven		1575 2475	402 272	6003 4381
Fairfield		1720	72	3810
Litchfield		970	355	3654
New London		1900	456 733	3142 2298
Windham		515 920	116	1767
Middlesex .	1469	495	166	2561
Total	10.537	10.570	9.572	28,216

Tetal anti Adm , 32,679; Maj over Adm , 4,463. -Last year, the vote stood

For Seymour (Adm.) 30,814; All others, 29,506 Seymour over all, 1,308. While the rest of the Adm. State Ticket had from 1.367 to 3.326 clear majority. Now all are beaten by from 4,600 to 5,000, while the complexion of the new Legislature ensures their defeat in May. The Senate, we believe, stands 17 Whig and Free Soil to 5 Adm -Wood. (Adm) being reported elected from the lower District of Middlesex (XIXth) by 16 plurality over Dippell (Whig) hitherto supposed to be chosen. The House is variously reported from 126 to 132 Waig and Free Soil to 95 to 100 Adm. The majority is large enough, any how, and THE MAINE LAW is stronger than any party. It is said that LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER

of Norwich will probably be Speaker of the House. PORTLAND, ME .- Though Neal Dow was beaten at the late Charter Election, having 1,487 votes to 1,590 for Wm. Cahoon, the incumbent, (who is also a firm Maine Law Whig. but was thought by most Temperance men to lack vigor in the enforcement of the law of Prohibition,) yet the Dow men carried the Common Council (16 to 12,) and so have the control of the city. The

Advertiser (which supported Cahoon) says: "There is unquestionably a decided majority of both branches of the City Government in favor of a vigorous execution of the liquor law.

"This result of the election, under all the circumstances,

"This result of the election under all the circumstances, a strong indication of the strength of the law in this city. Hundreds of the strongest friends of the law voted for Mr. Caheon, and handreds more would have voted for him a week ago." "We have been of the opinion that the law itself, disconnected from all other considerations, would pell at least a majority of eight hundred in this city, and the result of this election has confirmed us in that opinion."

-This mind you, is the verdict of a city-the largest in the Union east of Boston-a sea-port containing over 30,000 inhabitants. The Maine Law has been in existence there for some two years an in half, and enforced with more or less strictness throughout. At the next Election-after the law went into effect, its enemies, by a heavy expenditure of money, turned Neal Dow out of the Mayoralty by 441 majority, and now they have